
NEW NORTH.

REINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

ROYAL wedding cakes are never sent out until they have matured at least six months. The actual baking process lasts from five to six hours. So great is the demand for cake on the occasion of a royal wedding that the makers have always a stock of more than 2,000 pounds in the seasoning room.

A NOVEL use was made of a bicycle by the manager of a small electric line in a western town. Being anxious to ascertain the length of a particular stretch of road without going to the expense of having it surveyed, he had a bicycle equipped with a cyclometer ridden over the route, and found the distance within the required limits of exactness.

A LETTER from Cripple Creek, Col., says that if the production of the camp increases for the next few years as it has during the last five Cripple Creek will be able to supply the entire world with gold. The output of the camp was \$12,000,000 in 1904, against \$500,000 in 1892. The production in April, 1905, was only \$150,000, while last month it was \$1,025,000.

It is expected that not later than June foreign travelers en route to Peking will be able to ride in steam cars from Tientsin, Peking's seaport, to their destination. This new thoroughfare will add about 90 miles to the already constructed between Tientsin and the Kaiping coal mines. This will make a total of 214 miles as the railway system of the Celestial empire.

A MEDICAL journal says that in the continued use of the eyes, in such work as sewing, typesetting, book-keeping, reading and studying, the saving point is in breaking off at short intervals and looking around the room. This may be practiced every ten or fifteen minutes. By doing this the muscular tension is relieved, the eyes are rested, and the blood supply becomes better.

For years there has existed a popular belief that a large majority of the higher educational institutions of the country are closed to women. Now comes the Baltimore American with the somewhat startling announcement that of the 450 colleges and universities in the United States, only 41 are closed to women, while 113 are closed to men. The alleged "unjust discrimination" seems to be on the other foot.

At the annual meeting of the Telegraphic Historical Society in Washington the other day Secretary Maynard laid before the society a copy of the first telegram sent over the wire west of the Allegheny mountains. The message was sent by Adj. Gen. G. W. Bowman to President Polk. Gen. Bowman was at that time (December 23, 1846) at Pittsburgh organizing the Second regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers gathered there for service in the Mexican war.

The Parisian lady of fashion has evolved a new perfume. She takes a dose of her favorite perfume directly after her bath, and it will last fully 24 hours. By the aid of a morphia injector the perfume assimilates slowly with the blood, and after some time is ejected from the pores of the body. The process is injurious, both because the majority of perfumes consist not only of unwholesome vegetable matter, but also contain large quantities of pure alcohol.

The German demand for duck eggs is said to be bringing prosperity to a certain locality in China. The eggs are employed in manufacture—the whites for the dyeing of textiles in which albumen plays a prominent part, and the yolks for dressing fine leather and glove skins. The eggs are packed in chemicals and are shipped by a German firm which opens some 40,000 per day. The shells, at present, go to waste, though it is thought some use may be found for them later.

Burial dogs will continue muzzled, the board of agriculture having overruled the action of the London common council and other local authorities in repealing the law. It justifies its decision by statistics. The number of cases of rabies in 1899 was 312. In that year a muzzling order was passed, and the cases diminished to 129 in 1900, and to 24 in 1901. Then the restraint was removed, and in 1902 there were 249 cases, and in 1903 672 cases of rabies and 20 deaths of human beings registered as from hydrophobia.

THERES now being constructed in New York what is claimed will be the fastest boat that ever was conceived. It is to be a diminutive craft, for it will be only 67 feet long, 6 1/2 feet beam, with a draught of 5 1/2 feet. The total distance from the keel to the deck will be 12 feet. The pilot house will rise four feet higher. The inventor of this marine wonder is F. J. L. Lowe, who claims that the boat will make 40 miles an hour. The truth of the matter will be known, however, the middle of June, for then the test of speed will be made.

THE manner in which they quench their thirst is a Cuban art. Elevating the clay bottle on his wrist until it is slightly above the top of his head, the native turns the water loose at a distance of 10 to 12 inches from his mouth. The stream, about the size of a lead pencil, falls by a pretty curve in fall view until it passes between the lips. Then the Cuban quenches his thirst without spilling a drop. The accomplishment has its utility. As the water passes in this continuous pouring from the bottle to the mouth it is before the eyes of the drinker, and any foreign matter is seen.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Debate of the Measure Is Commenced in the Senate.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, Explains the Features of the Bill.
—Senator Vest, of Missouri, Replies.

Washington, May 26.—Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, went over the entire tariff ground in his exposition of the features of the senate bill yesterday. He said in part:

"Mr. President, the business of the entire country is in a state of suspension waiting the action of the senate upon the bill under consideration. I believe that the anxiety to secure action upon this important measure at the earliest possible day is shared by every member of the senate. It is my purpose to keep the bill continuously before the senate, to the exclusion of all other legislative business, until it is finally disposed of, and in this I shall expect the hearty cooperation of senators on both sides of the chamber. In the discussion of the bill, the members of the majority committee will content themselves with such brief explanations as may be found necessary of the various paragraphs as they are reached."

Proceeding to give the views of the republicans on the bill, the senator said:

"The rates suggested by the committee's amendments are considerably below those imposed by the house bill, and in most instances below those contained in the tariff of 1890. In suggesting these reductions the members of the committee emphasize their position as friends of the protective policy. Industrial conditions in this country, with very few exceptions, do not demand a return to the rates imposed by the tariff of 1890. Without relinquishing one particle of our devotion to the cause of protection, we feel that we have a right to ask that the cause shall not be burdened by the imposition of duties which are unnecessary and excessive."

House Estimates Erroneous.

"The framers of the house bill estimate a total revenue from the bill of \$29,150,000 in normal years. This would be the largest revenue received from customs duties and an increase of \$11,730,000 over the customs revenue of 1890 and of \$10,725,000 over that of 1891."

After giving in detail the house estimates of revenue from the bill, the senator said:

"It will be apparent from a critical examination of the provisions of the house bill that the estimate of \$29,150,000 increase of revenue, if the bill should become law by the first of July, is excessive. No law by the first of July, in which this judgment is based, we may take the wool and wooden schedule, from which \$24,000,000 out of \$26,000,000 increase is expected. The fact is well known that there have been unusual importations of wool in anticipation of the revision of a duty—enough, according to the trade reports, to supply all the foreign wool needed by the domestic manufacturers for more than a year. The estimate of \$14,000,000 increase from woolen goods is equally erroneous. In lesser degree, perhaps, with reference to other schedules. Instead of an increased revenue from tobacco, we may more safely count upon a decrease in the first year. The increase from sugar will be much less than the committee's estimate. Owing to the fact that one-quarter of the year's supplies of raw sugar will probably be imported before any new rates of duty can be applied to them."

"The secretary of the treasury estimates the expenditures for all purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, at \$462,314,000. The finance committee estimates the revenue to be derived in the same fiscal year from customs, if the provisions of this bill should be adopted, at an estimated \$12,730,000. The committee estimates the receipts from internal revenue for the same period at \$100,000,000. If we add to this the treasury estimate for miscellaneous receipts, \$20,000,000, and the receipts on account of the post office, \$12,730,000, we have a total estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1893 of \$135,460,000, or an estimated excess of receipts over expenditures for that year of \$12,730,000. If the estimated revenue from customs is to be added to the additional internal revenue taxes should be omitted from the committee's estimates of receipts, there would be an estimated deficiency of \$29,150,000, instead of a surplus of \$12,730,000."

Must Prevent Deficiency.

"The committee believes it to be the imperative duty of congress to provide in the measure under consideration for a revenue which will certainly meet the requirements of the government for the next fiscal year. The adoption of a revenue bill which should fail in this purpose, and which should create an additional deficiency in the immediate future, and which would require a further issue of bonds to meet current expenditures, would certainly be fatal to the hopes of future success of any political party responsible for such legislation."

The Hawaiian Treaty.

The senator then took up the Hawaiian treaty and said: "The committee will also prepare and present an amendment to the Hawaiian treaty in regard to the Hawaiian house provisions."

The existing commercial treaty between the United States and the government of these islands provides for the free admission of raw sugar, the product of the islands, into the United States. The treaty should remain in force if it would result in giving a bounty to the Hawaiian sugar producers amounting to more than \$1,000,000 per annum. It was not contemplated when the original treaty was made, or when it was extended, that the sugar of this kind could ever result from its terms to the people of the Sandwich Islands. The effect of this bounty would undoubtedly be to stimulate the production of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands. While we are not a friendly country without notice, we believe that negotiations should at once be entered into looking to such a modification of the treaty as will reduce the bounty to a reasonable sum, and the committee will present an amendment looking in this direction at an early day. There should be no difficulty in securing through the treaty-making power such modifications of the treaty as will result in satisfactory results without injury to either. It certainly cannot be expected that the United States will continue for any length of time to pay a bonus of \$1,000,000 or \$1,500,000 per annum as an inducement to the Hawaiian sugar producers to grow sugar with us. I assume there will be no difficulty in securing proper modifications of the treaty so that it will not be necessary for the government of the United States to give the one year's notice of its abrogation as provided for by the treaty."

Senator Aldrich Concludes.

In conclusion Senator Aldrich said: "The industrial system of the United States is growing more and more complex every year. It is becoming more difficult every year to classify, to separate, to divide into cases of sections, or to so adjust rates as to do no injustice to any of the varied interests of this great country. The revision of paragraphs and rates recommended by the committee are an attempt to do so. It is a revision of the tariff, not a revision of the tariff. The amendments recorded represent the consensus of opinion of a majority of the members of the committee. We have no pride of opinion or authority in regard to the revision of the tariff. We have given careful consideration to the numerous important questions involved in the various schedules."

OUR LAWMAKERS.

The Work Being Done in Both Branches of Congress.

The Senate Passes a Resolution to Recognize Cuban Insurgents—House Adopts a Similar Measure—Other News.

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Has Abundant Supplies.

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Washington, May 25.—Hon. Whitelaw Reid lunched with the president on Thursday. Mr. Reid's visit was for the purpose of talking over with Mr. McKinley the proffer made to him of accepting the honor of special ambassador of the United States at the queen's jubilee. Before leaving for New York he accepted the mission and will represent the United States at that occasion.

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MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending May 29.

The Iowa sound money democrats will hold a state convention in Des Moines July 7.

The Bunge vinegar works in Chicago were swept away by flames, causing a loss of \$100,000.

Col. Charles Gordon, a brave American, was killed in Cuba while fighting with the patriots.

The proposition to call a convention to frame a new constitution for Virginia has been defeated.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Whitehall, Plattsburg, Port Henry and Ticonderoga, in New York.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe observed her seventy-eighth birthday with an informal reception at her home in Boston.

Sultan Bin Said issued a proclamation abolishing the legal status of slavery in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

Buffalo, Cal., the aged and last chief of the Quapaw, died at the Quapaw agency in the northern part of Indian territory.

At Louisville, Ky., Frank Senn lowered the world's bowling record, making 20 successive "strikes" before leaving the alley.

James D. Marshall, aged 74, a wealthy tanner and the first sole-leather manufacturer in the west, died suddenly in his office in Chicago.

Charles K. Hillyard, 50 years old, a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn, N. Y., shot and killed his 13-year-old son and himself while deranged.

In a shooting affray at Oakman, Ala., Mayor Isaac Appling and Charles Williams were shot dead and two other men were fatally wounded.

An Atlanta express train on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad collided with a freight train near Grand Junction, Col., and the engineer and fireman were killed and several passengers were injured.

So well has the distribution of the relief to the flood sufferers in the Mississippi and Red river valleys been administered that of the total appropriation of \$200,000 about one-half now remains unexpended, although the field has been fully covered.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

Nine Men Killed in a Railway Accident in Idaho.

Pocatello, Idaho, May 23.—A head-on collision between a freight and a passenger train at American Falls, 25 miles west of here, Thursday, caused the deaths, so far as known, of nine men and the serious injury of nine others. Two of the latter will die. It is the worst wreck that has occurred on the Short Line in many years. The west-bound passenger train was waiting for the freight at American Falls, standing in front of the station building. The freight train, coming east, ran away on the hill west of American Falls. It is thought the air brake was tampered with. The freight train, running 50 miles an hour, crashed into the passenger train, which was already backing up, right in front of the station.

Two men were on the station platform, one was killed and the other fatally injured. The station building was shattered. Both engines were converted into scrap iron and 20 freight cars piled up in a heap. The dead are: C. W. Shields, about 35, residence unknown; D. L. Thompson, Dayton, Wash.; John R. Cooper, Wellsville, Utah; J. Steffen, Dillon, Mont.; five unknown men, all sheep shearers, beating their way.

GETS TEN YEARS.

Johnson, the Banker at Logansport, Ind., Is Sentenced.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 29.—John F. Johnson, late president and cashier of the State national bank of Logansport, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Ohio state penitentiary at ten o'clock in the morning, Thursday, by Judge Baker, of the United States court for the district of Indiana. There was no sensation, and Johnson received the words of the judge without a tremor, and Mrs. Johnson, who was present in the court room, listened to the sentence without emotion. By counting off good time Johnson will have to serve about seven years.

Johnson pleaded guilty to indictments enlarging him with wrecking the Logansport bank. These indictments practically include every section of the national banking law. Before sentence was passed by the court John R. Wilson, Johnson's attorney, read a certificate of Johnson's previous good character, that had been secured at Logansport. A written statement of Johnson was also read.

Deadly Dynamite.

Duluth, Minn., May 27.—A terrible accident occurred at Hermantown, seven miles from here. Frank Luck, a farmer, was thawing some dynamite to be used in the clearing of land stumps. He was heating it over a fire when it exploded, tearing the house almost to pieces and killing Luck and two young sons. His wife and another small son escaped alive, but are badly hurt.

Army Worm Appears.

Milwaukee, May 25.—Letters received by Milwaukee grain dealers from several counties bring the report that farmers have seen the army worm crawling about grain fields. Last year this most destructive pest was not seen in Wisconsin until oats were about ripe.

Don't Want Hawaii.

Montreal, Can., May 27.—Margus fito in an interview said that the talk in the United States about the desire of Japan to annex Hawaii is foolish. "Japan would not have Hawaii," he said, "if it could be had for the asking."

Curfew Law for Arcola, Ill.

Arcola, Ill., May 27.—Mayor Chambers has issued a proclamation enforcing the curfew law. All children under 16 are prohibited from appearing on the streets after nine o'clock.

WHY GREECE LOST.

Statesmen Give Reasons for the Disasters in the War.

Christianity Restrained the Warships—New Complications Arise—Peace Negotiations Now Seem to Favor the Greeks.

New York, May 27.—The Evening World prints a cable dispatch from its correspondent at Athens giving signed statements by members of the Greek ministry regarding the failure of the war against the Turks. That from Prime Minister Balli says:

"Greece should not be censured for the inactivity of the navy, nor should the great powers be blamed. They did not restrain our ships. Christianity did."

"Had we bombarded the seaports of Turkey and the Aegean islands, the Turks would have massacred the Christians as they did the Armenians. Could we have used the navy the result of the war would have been different. The powers know our poverty. I do not fear an unjust decision."

Cross Against Crescent.

The minister of education, M. Eutaxias, writes:

"The war has been one of the cross against the crescent, with Europe against Christ. The war is permitted of troops to land to protect Christians in Crete, then blockaded us. The very day the sultan's foreign plenipotentiary landed in Canea Christian blood flowed. The country has received a ten-years' set-back. All schools of Thessaly have been destroyed. We had been making great progress in common education. If the powers give Turkey one foot of Greece, enlightenment will be by so much retarded and the Christians imperiled."

New Complications.

Athens, May 27.—Complications have arisen, owing to the advocacy by some of the powers, including Russia, of a Turkish occupation of Thessaly until the indemnity is paid, and to England's firm resistance to such a project. The Greek government is preparing for a probable renewal of the war.

More Favorable to Greece.

London, May 28.—The peace negotiations have taken a turn more favorable to Greece, according to dispatches which the government at Athens has received from its representatives abroad. The correspondent of the Times at Athens telegraphs that Turkey's proposal to occupy Thessaly no longer receives any consideration, owing to England's attitude, while the proposal to abolish the capitulations in the case of Greek subjects in Turkey is rejected, and the suggested extradition treaty is apparently set aside. The powers have fixed £6,000,000 as the highest limit of indemnity and will allow only such a strategic alteration of the frontier as will not involve the subjection of any inhabited district to Turkish rule.

Turkey's Claim Impossible.

According to a dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Constantinople, Count Muraviev, the Russian foreign minister, told the Turkish ambassador at St. Petersburg that Turkey must renounce her impossible claim to annex Thessaly. He added that, in his opinion, the claim had only been advanced to prolong the negotiations or as a pretext for renewing the war, which Europe would on no account permit. This statement so impressed the sultan that he has been making special efforts to restore friendly relations with England. The Daily Mail's correspondent at Constantinople says: The porte has replied to the note of the powers and consents to negotiate for peace, provided the Greek commanders first sign an armistice. As soon as this is done the government will negotiate as to the peace conditions with the ambassadors, and the treaty will be signed by the Turkish and Greek plenipotentiaries in Thessaly.

Sultan Will Negotiate.

London, May 29.—Advices from Constantinople say that the sultan has consented to negotiate for peace, provided the Greek commanders first sign an armistice. As soon as this is done the government will negotiate as to the peace conditions with the ambassadors, and the treaty will be signed by the Turkish and Greek plenipotentiaries in Thessaly.

Earthquake in Canada.

Montreal, Can., May 23.—Montreal was shaken by an earthquake Thursday night. The rumble was distinctly felt all over town. In the theaters there was excitement akin to panic. Telegraphic reports received here indicate that the quake was felt all down the Ottawa valley and through eastern Quebec. In St. John, Quebec, the inhabitants rushed into the streets. It was particularly severe at St. Hilaire Mountain.

Ohio Liberals.

Columbus, O., May 27.—The liberal party, which left the prohibitionists, nominated a state ticket yesterday, headed by John Richardson, of Champaign county, for governor. The platform advocates free silver, prohibition, universal suffrage, restricted immigration and the election of president, vice president and senators by direct vote of the people.

Sentenced for Murder.

Mascoutah, Ill., May 27.—Earl Dismard, aged 19, and James Miller, aged 20, were found guilty of the murder of Richard Stevens, at East St. Louis, last December. Dismard was given 25 years and Miller 25 years in the penitentiary.

HOT WORDS FOR REED

Senator Morgan Grows Angry in Debate.

PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO THE SPEAKER.

Called to Order and Poured to Take His Seat—Further Progress Made in Considering the Senate Tariff Measure.

Washington, May 21.—The senate resumed its work at noon Saturday with the usual calm prevailing, notwithstanding the stormy events of Friday. Senator Mills, of Texas, secured consideration for a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to use rations for the relief of destitute persons in the district of Columbia, and appropriated \$100,000 for this purpose. Senator Mills read a telegram from the mayor and city officers of El Paso saying that 2,000 people were destitute and that the condition was beyond the power of local relief.

The joint resolution was then passed. The tariff bill was then taken up on motion of Senator Aldrich, who called up the paragraphs relating to china, crockery, porcelain, etc., which had been passed over. Senator Aldrich, in behalf of the committee, withdrew the senate amendments to paragraphs 20 and 21 and stated that the house rate would be allowed to stand. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, objected to partial consideration of the china schedule, and it was finally agreed to let the entire schedule go over.

The bill was then considered from the point reached Friday, viz., paragraph 100. An agreement was reached striking out the provision that all fluted, rolled, ribbed or rough plate glass when ground or otherwise obscured shall be subject to the same rate of duty as finished cast polished plate glass unsifted.

The debate on plate glass and the existence of a trust became protracted. Senator Jones read a number of letters complaining of the methods of the Pittsburgh company, and he declared emphatically that the action of that company was un-American and outrageous. Senator Aldrich defended the rates of the bill. It was not true, he said, that the rates on plate glass were to be increased as asserted by Senator Jones, or that plate glass was an article of necessity to the common people. Plate glass was not an article of general use by the common people.

The changes proposed were simply a rearrangement of the rates in the McKinley and the Wilson acts. The senator from Arkansas (Jones) had taken one of the items and had hung the changes on that one item as though it applied to all of them. Commenting on Senator Jones' statement that the Pittsburgh Plate Glass company was the largest of its kind in the world, Senator Aldrich declared that this was an evidence of American energy and enterprise, and was no cause for raising or lowering duties.

After lengthy debate on the plate glass schedule, Senator Jones, of Arkansas, motion to reduce the rate on rough plate glass from eight to five cents, was defeated; yeas, 21; nays, 29.

Morgan Attacks Reed.

An exciting incident occurred during the discussion when Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.) was called to order by Senator Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), who was temporarily in the chair, for severely criticizing the inaction of the house of representatives. Senator Morgan declared the speaker of the house was enforcing an automatic trapdoor rule, by which representatives were assembled and dispersed, and he characterized this action as an outrage against popular rights.

Senator Frye (Rep., Me.) first gave warning that a protest would be made against criticisms of the other house, and when Senator Morgan vehemently repeated his criticism Senator Hale (Rep., Me.) made a point of order against him. The temporary presiding officer directed Senator Morgan to resume his seat and then ruled that he was out of order.

The Alabama senator, somewhat chagrined, was about to appeal from the decision of the chair when Senator Hale withdrew his point of order, and further friction was avoided. Senator Morgan resumed his criticisms during the tariff debate and made the point that congress was not in session, in accordance with the constitution, the house of representatives having vacated its functions.

After a sharp contest with the tariff leaders Senator Quay succeeded in carrying the motion to adjourn over the Decoration day celebration to-day.

Sugar Investigation.

Washington, May 21.—A favorable report to the senate will be made on Senator Tillman's resolution for an investigation into the truth of reported speculation in sugar stocks by senators. An agreement to this effect was reached in an informal conference by Chairman Jones with his colleagues on the committee on contingent expenses, to which the resolution was referred. Senator Tillman says that when the resolution is reported he will insist upon prompt consideration, and that if it is not soon reported he will move the discharge of the committee.

Slain by Indians.

Winnipeg, Man., May 21.—Constantine Kerr and Corporal Hockin, of the mounted police, and Ernest Grundy, postmaster of Duck Lake, were shot dead near that place Saturday by Indians. One Indian was also killed. Friday the Redskins wounded Capt. Allen and Sergt. Raven, of the police. Trouble arises over the return of Almighty Voice, a bad Indian, who last autumn shot and killed Sergt. Colbrooke, of the mounted police, and then fled. He reappeared a few days ago at Lacombe.

IS NOT REJECTED.

Senator Has Not Protested Against Dr. Angell's Appointment.

Washington, May 21.—Certain inquiries that have been propounded by the Turkish government as to the record of Dr. Angell, who has been appointed successor to Mr. Terrell as minister to Turkey, have led to the erroneous conclusion that formal objection has been made to the minister, or in other words that our government has been informed that Dr. Angell is persona non grata. At the state department it is firmly denied that any such objection has been made to the reception of the minister, but it is the fact that some time ago Mr. Terrell was acquainted by the porte with the fact that the Turkish government would be pleased to know whether certain ideas of the qualities and record of the new minister were well-founded. This is said to be a right that the Turkish government has always claimed, but it cannot be learned whether or not this right has been exercised before in the case of an American minister.

In Dr. Angell's case the inquiries are supposed to be based upon his connection with some religious organization which the porte suspects of peculiar animosity to the Mohammedan faith. The state department does not question the right of a country to decline to receive an obnoxious minister; in fact the precedents on that point are in one direction in our diplomatic history, furnishing some strong instances of assertion of the right. While in Dr. Angell's case there was no formal complaint, it was the belief of the officials that it would be best at once to meet the suspicions, apparently founded on error, and to present the truth. To this end the Turkish minister here, Mustafa Bey, has been consulted, and explanations have been made to him that, in the opinion of the state department, will satisfy the Turkish government as to the minister's fitness for the post and his acceptability to the Turks.

Dr. Angell himself has been in Washington recently in consultation with the state department officials respecting the matter and left Washington Friday evening probably for his home at Ann Arbor, Mich., though he did not leave his address. He stated that he could not say when he would leave for his post, but it is known that he has taken passage from New York on the steamer of June 11, and if he fails to carry out this engagement it will be only because the state department explanations are regarded as insufficient by the Turkish government.

JUDGE OSBORNE KILLED.

Georgia Jurist Falls Victim to an Enemy's Deadly Aim.

Chickamauga, Ga., May 21.—Judge Frank Osborne, of Catoosa county, was shot five times and killed Saturday morning by T. J. Barber, chief car inspector of the Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus railway. The shooting took place in the store of Frank Bonis. Bad blood had existed between the men for several years. When they met Saturday morning Barber excitedly asked Judge Osborne if he had made insulting remarks regarding his wife. Judge Osborne, who knew no fear, replied that he had said certain things.

Barber thereupon seized a cheese knife lying on the counter and fiercely struck at him with it several times. Judge Osborne hit him on the arm with a blow point, disabling his left arm. Barber then drew a revolver and shot Judge Osborne five times. Judge Osborne also drew a revolver and shot twice at Barber after falling to the floor with five bullet holes in his body. His aim was bad, however, and neither of the shots took effect. He died soon afterward. Judge Osborne had been county judge of Catoosa county several times and was county magistrate at the time of his death. He was a prominent figure in Georgia politics, being a populist. Barber is well known among the railroad men of Tennessee and Georgia and his family occupies a high position socially.

Yale Beats Wisconsin.

New Haven, Conn., May 21.—Yale easily won the boat race from Wisconsin Saturday afternoon. The long, steady stroke of Eli's sons proved far more effective than the short, jerky swing of the westerners. Yale kept in the lead the whole distance. After a short spurt at the start for first place, both crews settled down to a steady pull, which they kept up throughout the course. The finish was very tame. The Yale eight were almost as fresh as at the start, and made no effort to get farther than three boat lengths ahead of their opponents, ending in that position. The time of the race was 10 minutes 51 seconds.

Several Convicts Shot.

San Francisco, May 21.—Another serious outbreak occurred among the rebellious convicts of San Quentin prison Saturday evening. Seven hundred prisoners who refused to work in the prison diet, and who had been since confined on a bread and water diet, made a combined attack on the handful of guards. The latter turned their rifles on the malcontents, seriously wounding several. The outbreak was quelled after a hot fight lasting only a few minutes.

Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 21.—At one o'clock Sunday morning fire was discovered in the second story of the Weiger Paint company's warehouse and factory at 803 North Main street. The inflammable character of the stock made attempts to extinguish the fire useless, and the building and its contents were destroyed. Losses are estimated at \$125,000; fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Centered to the Gallies for Life.

Rome, May 21.—Pietro Accirito, the anarchist who on April 27 last attempted to stab King Humbert, while the latter was on his way to the races, was sentenced to the galleys for life.

SOUTHERN WAR FLAGS.

Possibly They May Be Placed in the National Museum.

President Cleveland's Proposition That They Be Returned to the Southern States Annals by G. A. H. Men.

(Special Washington Letter.)

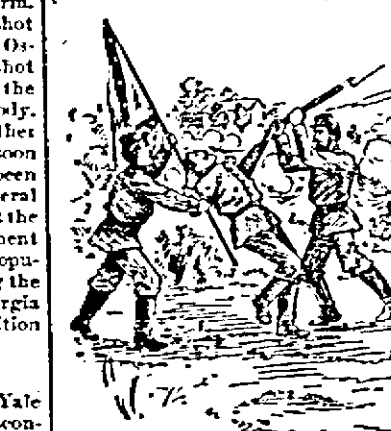
Do you remember the great political excitement which arose in 1857, when President Cleveland proposed to return to the southern states the battle flags of confederate regiments?

The order, however, was never carried out, because it was countermanded before the affair could be attended to by department officials because of the remonstrance made against the move by G. A. R. encampments and veterans of the union army generally. Immediately the agitation for removing the flags and trophies of a like character to the national museum was begun, and pending a final decision in the matter, the confederate emblems, which had previously been in charge of the adjutant general's office, were removed and put under the care of the chief of the record and pension division of the war department, where they still remain.

Before the national museum can have the relics added to its collection of attractions a great deal of formality and congressional legislation will be necessary, and even should the move take definite shape, and a bill for that purpose pass at the next session, the large number of trophies of all sorts would require such a length of time and an amount of attention in arrangement, so that in no case will the museum, or any institution which may be designated as a permanent place of display, if at all, be apt to have the collection housed much within a year. A number of officials in the war department say that an attempt will be made to have the necessary bill framed and urged to a speedy consideration when the next congress meets. The confederate flags in themselves are no incumbrance, but relics of various sorts have accumulated until they hamper matters in a certain sense, and it is thought that if the bill can be made comprehensive in its nature much of an interesting historical character can be placed where better care can be taken of the relics and a proper display made which will be appreciated by the public.

Worn and raveling by the lapse of years, torn by shot and shell, some of them almost riddled with bullets varying in size from the ordinary musket ball to the minie, the confederate battle flags which were captured during the war, and such of them as are still in possession of the government, repose, carefully wrapped and folded, in large boxes among the archives and safekeeping places, and there they will remain forever. Few people ever see them; very few know of their existence. The relics will never be placed where the general public may view them, unless indeed they may yet be placed in the national museum, together with the hosts of foreign battle flags captured in various wars, and hundreds of other relics with a historical record, which the war department has had in charge for years.

The sectional question has been uppermost in the minds of public men



FIGHTING FOR THE FLAG OF THE LOUISIANA TIGERS.

who had given consideration to the matter of a public display of these flags. The old confederate soldiers yet living would not want to see their battle flags placed on exhibition. One thing which becomes very dear to the heart of a soldier, no matter for what cause he fights, is his regimental battle flag. Its loss is a humiliation. The public display of the captured flag would be a needless humiliation in the old age of the soldier.

The officials of the war department want the flags transferred. An army officer near the secretary of war to-day said: "This subject has been agitated of late, more so than several years ago, and some steps should be taken towards a different policy, as no doubt there will, the way the matter looks now. The national museum is the proper place for all government belongings of this sort, even if they do call up morbid or ghastly reflections. They are interesting to most people, and, besides, better care could be taken for their preservation in an institution like the museum, which would be lacking in the war department, for reasons that do not need explanation. Take for instance the confederate flags captured from 1861 to 1865. A big percentage of them are almost in shreds, and even if they are packed away carefully there is chance enough for their complete destruction, which would not be the case if other arrangements were made."

In this connection there are numbers of relics scattered throughout the whole war department which have never been viewed except by a few persons, and then, too, the articles are of national interest. The weapons used by John Wilkes Booth in assassinating President Lincoln, with daggers and full murderous paraphernalia

of the conspirators, have been in the hands of the judge advocate general of the army ever since the Mudd and Burr trials.

There are 129 confederate battle flags in the collection and they come from many fields of sanguinary conflict. Twenty-eight separate regimental colors were captured at Gettysburg from those gallant southern boys who charged so bravely, so manly under the command of Gen. Pickett. Longstreet's corps contributed the principal portion of the Gettysburg trophies, although several were captured from other divisions of the confederate army during the three days' fight. Undoubtedly the history of the capture of these latter would be the most interesting of the lot. If known, but standards taken in smaller battles appear to show the longer records.

The Wilderness battle yielded 12 additional flags as the legitimate spoils of war, and the heavier share of the remaining 129 became government property in the continual series of battles which took place immediately preceding the fall of Richmond.

A handsome representation of the stars and bars, which is one of the best preserved in the collection, and but little torn by missiles, is the flag of the Eleventh Alabama, taken in battle at Willis Church, Va., June 20, 1862. A part of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps, commanded by Col. L. Magilton, made a fierce charge against the confederate



BORE HIS PRIZE OUT OF REACH.

lines, pushing back the opposing forces to the main body and then maneuvering preparatory to the advance into Maryland, which was followed by the battle of Antietam. During the charge a hand-to-hand conflict in the center of the line of battle resulted in the taking of the Alabama regiment's colors by Private Springer, of the Fourth Pennsylvania, and a short time afterward the prize was sent to Washington.

The history of the capture of each flag brings out the story of some deed of heroism on the part of the captor. For example, the "Louisiana Tigers" were famous confederate fighters, and the Thirtieth Louisiana infantry was in that fighting brigade. On May 12, 1864, in the vicinity of Spotsylvania Courthouse, Virginia, the Thirtieth Louisiana came into deadly contact with Birney's division of the Second corps. In the long charges and counter-charges which ensued among the briars and underbrush, Sergt. William Jones, of the Seventy-third New York, and Corp. Reynolds, of the Fourth Excelsior regiment, managed to secure their enemy's tattered forerunner, but one of the captors, Sergt. Jones, fell pierced by a dozen bullets before he could realize what was gained. The emblem is well nigh in shreds, and its streaming pieces are in keeping with the ugly battle ground where its capture was effected.

Another relic of the hand-to-hand fight which raged for hours May 12, 1864, is the standard which the members of the First North Carolina followed into battle early on that day. Before the contest was an hour old the Second corps of Grant's forces was ordered to charge. This time a private of a Keystone state regiment distinguished himself when G. W. Harris, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania broke the hold of the confederate color guard and bore his prize out of reach. Unlike its mate, taken from the Thirtieth Louisiana, the North Carolina flag is in fair condition.

There is not a flag in the collection which does not bear a memory of the shedding of blood. The flags were defended bravely, even to desperation. They were captured by brave men of the same race of people. The history discloses the fact that even after capturing the flags many a federal soldier yielded up his life.

A flag with an interesting history is one belonging to a South Carolina regiment, which the "Palmetto" soldiers lost at Antietam, September 17, 1862. The number of the regiment and its corps or division are not inscribed upon the banner, and consequently are unknown, but it was opposed to the Thirty-ninth New York in the struggle, which made an unhealthy locality in the neighborhood of the "stone wall," as Private Hare, who was killed in the same battle, was the man who captured the bullet-scathed trophy.

What became of the stars and stripes which were captured on numerous battlefields by brave confederate soldiers? They are not on exhibition. When the civil war ended the union was preserved, and all federal flags captured were given back to the federal troops. Ultimately through the war department, they were returned to the regiments which had lost them.

It is not to be presumed that, during the present generation, the confederate flags will be returned to their several states, if ever. Only those who followed those flags will retain veneration for them. The next generation will know but one flag, the stars and stripes. They are not likely to wish to possess the latter remnants of the colors which were borne against the nation.

SOUTH D. FRY.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Plan a Novel Excursion.

The Young People's union of the First Baptist church of La Crosse is detailing the advisability of an excursion to Chattanooga, Tenn., in July. The national reunion of the Baptist Young People takes place there July 13, 16 and 17. The plan talked by the prime movers in La Crosse is to charter a steamer and make the entire trip by river. It would take several weeks. The course would be down the Mississippi, then up the Ohio, and then down the Tennessee to Chattanooga.

Schools of the State.

The seventh biennial report of the Wisconsin department of public instruction for the two years ended June 30, 1895, has been issued by State Superintendent Emery. It says:

The number of children in public schools in 1895 was 328,221. The number of schoolhouses in 1895 was 8,553; in 1894, 8,509. The receipts from all sources in 1895 were \$5,570,117.75; in 1894, \$5,555,109.62. The disbursements in 1895 were \$4,739,956.45; in 1894, \$4,719,108.16; leaving a balance on hand on June 30, 1895, of \$1,470,044.45. There are 122 free high schools in the state, with an average attendance of 11,000 pupils.

Wife Murderer Sentenced.

Mark W. Townsend, who was arrested in Adams county, Wash., and brought to Lancaster for trial on a charge of murdering his wife about eight years ago, was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. Townsend married again in Washington, but quarreled with his wife, and she told the story of the guilty act of his past, which led to his arrest.

Election Not Valid.

Circuit Judge Bailey declared invalid the election at Black River Falls by which no license carried. The principal grounds of the court's decision were that the record showed the date of the filing of the petition for the election was the day after the election was ordered and that two separate ballots were not used, the form of ballot for a general election being used instead.

Lost for Twelve Years.

The fishing tug Boss, which disappeared from Two Rivers on the night of January 17, 1885, was found recently about four miles from here, sunk in 20 feet of water, by two divers while at work. The tug is in good condition and will be raised as soon as the weather permits. The Boss was owned by Allie & Lafond, and was valued at \$3,000.

A Marriage Center.

Over 1,000 marriages were solemnized in West Superior in the past year for couples who reside in Minnesota. Wisconsin laws require no marriage license by the contracting parties. Outside marriages are usually performed in West Superior for nonresidents by a justice of the peace, municipal judge or other civic officer.

Not Their Water.

By a decision of the supreme court the Ne-Ne-Nauk club, an association of sportsmen, is deprived of the exclusive control of the fishing and hunting on Mud lake, in Green Lake county. The club owns the lands bordering on the lake, and claimed exclusive ownership of the lake also.

Gets the Reformatory.

The new state reformatory for young persons and first offenders is to be located at Green Bay, in accordance with a resolution unanimously adopted by the state board of control. The institution is to cost \$75,000, and is to be erected at once.

The News Condensed.

William Eschenberg, aged 20 years, was struck by a street car in Milwaukee and his left foot was so badly crushed that amputation was necessary.

Judge Bennett granted a divorce in Janesville to Julia M. Baldwin against Frank R. Baldwin on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

The late Ellen L. French, of Janesville, widow of John H. French, bequeathed the most of her fortune to charity. She gives \$5,000 to Lehigh college on condition that no vivisection shall ever be practiced there.

Excursionists among the bluffs of the Kettle range, adjacent to Talmage, report that they have frequently seen and heard mocking birds, that seem to have strayed from their southern homes.

Mary E. Selleck, who was injured by a defective sidewalk in Janesville, has been awarded damages of \$5,000. Her husband has sued for \$5,000 more to cover the loss of his wife's society and the bills for medical attendance.

Fifteen freight cars were wrecked one-half mile north of Theresa, on the Wisconsin Central, by the braking of a jimmy coupler.

Ground was broken at Antigo for a new two-story brick schoolhouse.

The log drives on the Sturgeon and Brule rivers and on Pembine and Pine creeks have been completed and over 27,000,000 feet have gone into the main river.

Damage to crops by frost was reported at Plymouth, Marshfield and other towns.

The strike of the Two Rivers Manufacturing company's employes, which has been on since April 14, has been settled.

The new Y. M. C. A. building in Wausaukee was opened to the public. It cost \$16,000.

Heavy frosts have killed blueberries, apples and all fruits and some corn about Plaisfield.

The grocery, dry goods and provision house of C. F. Tretin was closed at Appleton, with liabilities of \$2,700; assets, \$2,000.

Ernst Kadtitz, of Oshkosh, the inventor of the submarine boat, has sold it to the E. P. Allen company, of Milwaukee. Several successful trips have recently been made.

The steamer Queen City loaded 4,343 gross, or 3,424 net, tons of iron ore at Ashland, the largest ore cargo ever taken from Lake Superior.

GROWING GRAINS.

On the Whole Favorable Crop Conditions Present in Most States.

Chicago, May 26.—The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country and the general effect of the weather on the growth, cultivation and harvest of the same were Tuesday made by the directors of the several climate and crop sections. The reports received at Chicago were as follows:

Michigan—Most of week favorable for field work, although considerable low and clay ground is too wet for plowing. Oats seeding nearly finished; corn and potato planting well advanced. Oats growing slowly, but winter wheat and rye, meadows, new clover doing very well. In southern counties rye is heading and some corn up. Frosts did very little damage. Indiana—Warm days, but cool nights, rains less frequent, favorable to growing crops. Corn planting progressed rapidly; wheat and rye heading; clover and timothy blooming; tobacco plants growing well. Illinois—Favorable for growth owing to heavy top soil; corn planting progressed slowly, but is nearly completed; some replanting necessary from poor seed and cut worm damage in southern section; early corn generally up and cutting down in southern section. Oats, spring wheat and grass growing slowly; winter wheat improved none but heading, latter with few oats still being plowed up for corn; chinch bugs numerous.

Iowa—Corn planting nearly completed and cultivation begun on early-planted crops. Usual amount of replanting necessitated by defective seed and worms. Wheat, oats and grass thrifty except in southern districts where rains are needed to soften surface.

Wisconsin—Liberal rains to all parts of state except southern counties. Frosts on Friday and Saturday mornings did some damage to tender plants, but little damage to fruit. Corn planting retarded by rains. Oats, spring wheat and rye doing well. Warm weather needed.

BALL AND BAT.

Standing of the Leading Clubs for the Week Ended May 21.

The following tables show the number of games won and lost and the percentage of the clubs of the leading baseball organizations. National league:

Club	Won	Lost	Perc.
Baltimore	21	7	.75
Cincinnati	18	11	.62
Pittsburgh	17	12	.58
Cleveland	17	11	.61
Boston	17	11	.61
Philadelphia	16	12	.57
Brooklyn	14	14	.50
Philadelphia	14	14	.50
New York	13	15	.46
Washington	8	19	.29
St. Louis	6	22	.21

Western league:

Club	Won	Lost	Perc.
St. Paul	15	8	.65
Minneapolis	14	12	.54
Indianapolis	13	13	.50
Columbus	13	13	.50
Detroit	12	14	.46
Minneapolis	12	14	.46
Kansas City	11	21	.34
Grand Rapids	9	23	.28

Western association:

Club	Won	Lost	Perc.
St. Joseph	15	8	.65
Idaho	13	11	.54
Idaho	13	11	.54
Idaho	13	11	.54
Idaho	13	11	.54
Idaho	13	11	.54
Idaho	13	11	.54
Idaho	13	11	.54

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Trade Throughout the Country Shows a Slow But Steady Gain.

New York, May 29.—J. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"People are actually doing more business than they realize. They reckon by values, but these are much lower than in any previous year of prosperity, and leave little margin for profits. In quantity, there is almost as much business being done as in the years of greatest prosperity, and though the increase in population would call for a material expansion of the production is not doing so. The recovery is slow, hesitating and gradual, but more has been done on the whole in May than in April, while returns of April showed the volume of business only ten per cent. smaller than that of the best year heretofore. Yet hesitations and uncertainties every week, and multitudes are waiting because of possibilities at Washington, who ought to be filling the demand for labor and the products of labor."

"Failures for the week have been 21 in the United States, the smallest in any week since September, 1894, against 20 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 20 last year."

FOUND GUILTY.

Booth-Tucker, of Salvation Army.

Kame, in Trouble.

New York, May 27.—Frederick de la Tour Booth-Tucker, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, has been convicted of maintaining a disorderly house at the big army barracks in West Fourteenth street. Sentence was postponed until June 8. Booth-Tucker may be sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, or be compelled to pay a fine of \$500, or both, but the opinion prevails that the court will impose only the fine. The conviction will probably result in the Salvation Army conducting its services with less noise hereafter.

THE MARKETS.

Commodity	Price
LIVESTOCK—Native Steers	14 00
Sheep	12 00
Hogs	10 00
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, May	2 00
September	1 95
CORN—No. 2	1 00
September	98
OATS—No. 2	70
September	68
PORK—Mess	11 00
BUTTER—Creamery	11 00
Eggs—Western	12 00
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	12 00
Stockers and Feeders	10 00
Cows	9 00
Huckers' Steers	11 00
HOGS—Light	10 00
Heavy Packing	9 00
SHEEP—Wool	11 00
BUTTER—Creamery	11 00
Dairy	10 00
Eggs—Western	12 00
POTATOES (per bu.)	1 00
PORK—Mess	11 00
LARD	10 00
Flour—Patent	4 15
Strait's	10 00
GRAIN—Wheat, July	2 00
Corn	1 00
Oats	70
Rye, No. 2	80
Barley, Good to Feed	6 00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	1 90
Corn, No. 2	1 00
Oats	70
Rye, No. 2	80
Barley, No. 2	6 00
PORK—Mess	11 00
LARD	10 00
Flour—Patent	4 15
Strait's	10 00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	2 00
Corn, No. 2	1

THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Diers Wednesday morning.

Remenyi and his company at the Grand Opera House tomorrow (Friday) evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Beauden are rejoicing over the arrival of an eight pound girl, born June 1.

Edouard Remenyi, the great Hungarian violinist, at the Grand Opera House tomorrow evening. Don't miss hearing him.

Mrs. T. Fall left Monday for her old home at Hudson for a week's visit. Mr. Fall will go down Saturday and accompany her home.

The Lewis Hardware Co. will inaugurate a crockery sale commencing Monday, June 7, which should open the eyes of those who intend purchasing. Call and investigate. Everything at half prices.

The M. E. Ladies Aid Society will hold a "Mother Goose Market" at the New Grand Opera House, Monday evening, June 11. A novel entertainment is being planned. More extended notice will be given next week.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are today its warmest friends. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

The Quaker Vapor, Steam, Alcohol and Medicated bath may now be enjoyed at Feazel's barber shop, Stevens street. Frank Broutelle is in charge of the bath and is prepared to call at residences with the Quaker apparatus if desired. Satisfaction guaranteed or no money required.

John A. Ogden, editor of the Antigo Republican, has been appointed Secretary of the Immigration Board, by Gov. Scofield. The board is now composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, and secretary, the latter to devote his entire time to the work. He has always been a loyal Republican and a staunch friend and supporter of Gov. Scofield, and as he is in every way qualified to perform the duties of the office, his appointment is but a just recognition of good service to the Republican party.

Manager Stolzman has booked Bentfrow's Jolly Pathfinders for three nights, commencing next Thursday, June 10. "Below Zero," a three act comedy will be given the first night, and from the press notices at hand the play is one to give satisfaction to all. As the company is not new to Rhinelander people the hall should be well filled. A fine band and orchestra is carried and a street parade given prior to each performance. Popular prices of admission, 10, 20 and 30 cents will be charged.

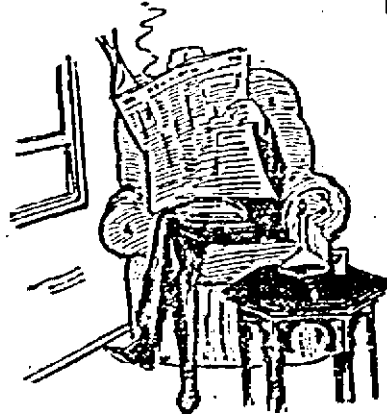
The Wausau Daily Record of last Wednesday contained the pleasant news of the marriage of Burleigh Horr and Miss Nellie Cole, of this city, which occurred in that city the preceding Tuesday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. I. J. Coburn at his residence, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Cole and a few friends. Mr. and Mrs. Horr are at Marshfield with Mr. Horr's parents for the present, but will soon go to some point in western Wisconsin, where they will reside. Burleigh has two good positions open to him, and is undecided which he will accept.

THIS MAN

IS DEEPLY INTERESTED IN OUR NEW SERIAL,

FROM CLUE TO CLIMAX.

A particularly interesting story. Copyrighted, and published Exclusively by this paper.



You Can Find Out All About It, if You Want To.

The opening installment appears in this issue.

DON'T FAIL TO READ IT.

County Board Proceedings.

On motion of Supervisor Brown the foregoing report of the committee on county poor was adopted and the chairman and clerk authorized to issue county orders for claims as allowed. Motion carried.

Report of committee on sheriff's and constables' accounts beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them and recommend that they be allowed, disallowed or disposed of as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed. Dated Feb. 17, 1897.

CASPER FAUST, Com.

No. Name Nature of Claim Amt. Allowed
1 W. T. Stevens board price \$203.25 \$203.25
On motion of Supervisor Jenne the foregoing report of the committee on sheriff's accounts was adopted and the chairman and clerk authorized to issue county orders for claims as allowed. Motion carried.

Report of committee on Illegal Taxes.

To the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida County, Wis.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on Illegal Taxes beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them and recommend that they be allowed, disallowed or disposed of as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed. Dated Feb. 17, 1897.

A. O. JENNE, Com.

No. Name Nature of Claim Amt. Allowed
1 T. W. Spence Ill. Tax \$25.45 \$25.45
2 Chas. Clarke " " 47.50 47.50

Your committee further recommends that the certificate on SW 1/4 of Sec. 24, Town 33, North of Range 5 East, amounting to \$7.11, for the sale of 1891, be cancelled for the reason that said land was vacant at the time of the assessment. We also recommend that the petition of T. W. Spence for cancellation of certificate for sale of 1891 and 1894, on NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 35, Town 35, Range 4 East, be refused for the reason that the county had not perfected its title at that time according to law.

On motion of Supervisor Faust the foregoing report of the committee on Illegal Taxes was adopted and the tax certificates cancelled as recommended by the committee and the chairman and clerk authorized to issue county orders for claims as allowed. Motion carried.

Report of committee on General Claims.

To the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida County, Wis.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on General Claims beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them and recommend that they be allowed, disallowed or disposed of as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed. Dated Feb. 17, 1897.

JOHN C. CURRAN, Com.

S. KELLEY.

No.	Name	Nature of Claim	Amt. Allowed
1	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$10.00
2	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$14.00
3	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
4	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
5	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
6	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
7	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
8	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
9	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
10	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
11	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
12	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
13	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
14	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
15	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
16	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
17	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
18	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
19	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
20	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
21	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
22	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
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24	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
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95	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
96	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
97	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
98	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
99	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00
100	W. A. Bernd	mile	\$12.00

On motion of Supervisor Brown the foregoing report of the committee on General Claims was adopted and the chairman and clerk authorized to issue county orders for claims as allowed. Motion carried.

On motion of Supervisor Brown the County Board adjourned to Saturday, Feb. 17, 1897 at 2:00 o'clock p. m.

L. F. BRENNAN,

County Clerk of Oneida Co., Wis.

County Clerk's Office, Rhinelander, Wis., Saturday, Feb. 17, 2:00 o'clock p. m.

County Board of Supervisors met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Supervisors Brown, Curran, Faust, Kelley, LaSelle and Schaler.

Absent—Supervisors Jenne, Porter and Yawkey. Supervisor Brown in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved. Unfinished business taken up and considered.

L. J. Billings presents proposition for settlement to the County Board for services while District Attorney, for taking appeals to the Supreme Court in the tax cases of Scott and Alexander against Oneida County.

Moved by Supervisor LaSelle, that when the County Board adjourns, it adjourn to Tuesday, March 16, 1897. Motion carried.

On motion of Supervisor Kelley the matter of the proposition of L. J. Billings, for settlement for services while District Attorney in taking appeals to the supreme court in the tax cases of Scott and Alexander against Oneida County be referred to a committee consisting of Supervisors LaSelle, Curran and the District Attorney

Crockery

At HALF Price.

Beginning Monday, June 7, a Crockery Sale will be held here that should be attended by every lady in the city. Dinner sets, \$6.78 and up, Jardinieres, 40 cents and up. Buy your crockery now before the new tariff bill goes into effect. Prices were never so low.

Refrigerators and Gasoline Stoves at Cost.

Ice Cream Freezers Ditto

LEWIS HARDWARE CO.

and that said committee make report on the settlement at next meeting of Board. Motion carried.

The following bills were taken up and read and considered, to-wit:

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

For Sale or Rent Cheap.

Saloon and upstairs 215 Brown St., furnished complete and everything in first-class shape. Inquire of Jos. Pilon, Rhinelander, Wis. 12-11

Less than Half Rates to San Francisco. Via the North-Western Line, for one way tickets to be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, on account of the C. E. Convention. Similar rates will be made eastbound. For full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 51-117

"The Kimball is a superb piano." EDNA CALVE.

E. S. Shepard, of this city, has got up very fine maps of Vilas and Oneida counties. These maps are intended for wall maps and show all of the latest topography of the respective counties. He also has got up a pocket Plat Book of everything—some 70 towns from 35 north to state line of Ranges 4 to 11 E inclusive, on a scale of one inch to the mile. The State Park lands will be finely shaded on the Plat Book. Price of either county map, one dollar each, and the pocket Plat Book \$5.00. Send applications to

E. S. SHEPARD, Rhinelander, Wis.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between George Clayton and James Micklejohn, under the name of Clayton & Micklejohn, has been dissolved by mutual consent. George Clayton assumes all the indebtedness of the late firm, and all accounts and demands due said firm are to be paid to the said George Clayton.

Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1897. GEO. CLAYTON, JAS. MICKLEJOHN.

41-110

New Passenger Route to Michigan and Eastern Points.

The F. & P. M. Ry. have established a passenger route via Manitowish in connection with C. & N. W. Ry. By leaving Rhinelander on train No. 2 at 1:28 p. m., passengers arrive at Manitowish at 4:17 p. m. The F. & P. M. boats leave Manitowish every night, except Saturday night, at 11 p. m., arriving at Ludington at 6 a. m. Trains leave Ludington at 6:20 a. m. for all points east and south. For further information apply to H. C. Brager, Agt. C. & N. W.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY, WIS.

S. W. TRUESDELL, Plaintiff,

vs.

EDWARD J. BERRY and

THEOKA BERRY, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, rendered and entered in the above named court on the 10th day of February, 1897, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall expose for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 17th day of July, 1897, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, the following described real estate and premises, to-wit: The mortgaged premises described in said judgment, to-wit: Lot number seven (7) and the west forty (40) feet of lot number eight (8) in Block number twenty-four (24) of the Second Addition to the Village (now City) of Rhinelander, in Oneida County, Wisconsin, to satisfy said judgment with costs and expenses of sale.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court, this 12th day of June, 1897.

W. T. SUTTER, Sheriff of Oneida Co., Wis.

61-12-11

F. A. HILDEBRAND,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE.

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times.

Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

E. ROGERS & Co.

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and

Horse Shoers.

Fancy Horse Shoeing, Skidding

Tongs and Cart-hooks a Specialty.

All New Work Made to Order.

Give us a Trial.

Shops at Ed. Rogers' old stand.

ATTORNEYS.

ALBAN & BARNES,

Attorneys at Law.

Collections promptly attended to.

Office in Merchants State Bank Building.

MILLER & MCCORMICK,

Attorneys at Law.

Collections promptly looked after.

Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,

Attorney & Counselor.

Rhinelander, Wis.

WALKER & WALKER,

Attorneys at Law.

Office on Davenport Street.

PAUL BROWNE,

Attorney at Law.

Collections a Specialty.

Rhinelander, Wis.

A. W. SHELTON,

Attorney at Law.

Special attention paid to commercial law and

contests.

Rhinelander

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. MEINDOE,

Physician & Surgeon,

Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets.

F. L. HINMAN,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office in Hinman Building, opp. Post Office.

Night Calls answered from residence—Hinman

Building, Davenport St., 2nd floor.

Rhinelander, Wisconsin

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

of Rhinelander.

Capital and Surplus \$50,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposit

[illegible]

FOR Coolness AND Comfort

Men's negligé shirts for free and easy summer wear. Neat looking styles of these happy-go-lucky shirts that are never mussed—always clean and correct for summer wear on nearly every occasion. We have an up-to-date line of natty shirts at everybody's prices.

IF YOU ARE A CRITIC

We want you to look over our shirt waists. There is not a faulty one among them. If you are not sharp eyed in such matters, this is the safest store to buy your waists at for even one is marked in plain figures. These waists we speak of are made by careful people to satisfy the quick and the sharp eye, and level judgement of critical buyers.

Cash Department Store

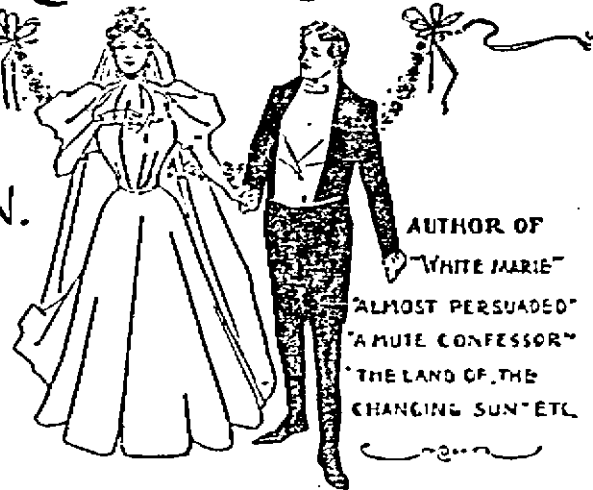
312, 314, 316 Brown Street.

Rhineland, - Wisconsin.

FROM CLUE TO CLIMAX.

BY
WILL N.
HARBEN.

ILLUSTRATIONS
BY FRANK



AUTHOR OF
"WHITE MARIE"
"ALMOST PERSUADED"
"A MUTE CONFESSOR"
"THE LAND OF THE
CHANGING SUN" ETC.

(Copyright, 1924, by J. B. Lippincott Co.)

CHAPTER I.

The milkman left a can of milk on the front veranda and drove on to the next house in the street. The iceman came along half an hour later, looked curiously at the closed door, as he unfasted the hooks from a block of ice, and rapped loudly on the step, but no one came to answer his call.

An hour later a young man sleeping in the front room downstairs awoke suddenly and sat up in bed. He was astonished to note that the sunlight on the carpet extended from the window far into the room, indicating that the sun had risen above the tall buildings across the street. He felt a strange heaviness in his head, and a desire to lie down again, but he shook off the feeling and rose and began to dress.

What could be the matter? The little clock on his dressing case pointed to ten. What had caused him to oversleep? Why had Mr. Strong not waked him as usual? The old man was always up with the sun, and had never allowed him to sleep later than eight.

The young man hurriedly put on his trousers, thrust his feet into his slippers, and drew aside the portiere that hung between his room and his uncle's. Strong's bed was in the right-hand corner of the room, and Whidby could see the back part of his head and one side of his gray whiskers.

Whidby called to him softly, but Strong did not stir. Whidby called again, and stamped his foot, but still the old man remained motionless.

"That's queer," murmured Whidby, as he approached the bed. Strong's face was towards the window; his eyes were open; a ghastly smile was on his face. He was dead. Whidby saw that by the awful pallor of his face, which made each hair of the beard stand out as if

under a magnifying glass. For a moment Whidby stood as if turned to stone; then he drew down the sheet, which had been drawn up closely under the old man's chin, and saw the long deep gash in the throat and the dark clots of the blood which had soaked into the mattress.

Whidby was strangely calm. In an instant he had decided on a course of action. He stepped to the telephone across the room, and looked over the directory; then he rang, and held the receiver to his ear.

"Hello," he said, "that's the central office, isn't it? Well, all right; one seventy-six on four eighty-two, please."

"Well, what is it?" presently came from the telephone.

"Is that police headquarters?"

"Yes."

"I am Alfred Whidby, 273 Leighton avenue. A horrible thing has occurred here during the night. I have just discovered that my uncle, Mr. Strong—Richard N. Strong, the banker—has been murdered. Come and attend to it."

There was a silence, broken by a low, indistinct murmuring as if people were talking at the other end of the wire; then the reply came:

"All right; as soon as we can get there."

Then Whidby hung up the receiver and rang the bell. He went back into his room, put on his shirt, collar and necktie, and brushed his hair. His head still felt heavy and ached a little. The electric cars were whirring past the house, and a blind man was playing an accordion a few doors away. There was a crunching step on the gravelled walk near his window. Whidby raised the sash and looked out. It was Flatschew, the gardener.

his constituency. As he and Frank were about to depart for their respective homes, the former told his friend for the first time how he had made Ned a prisoner at the island by making off with his boat, adding that he didn't know how he had made his escape.

"Did you notice how pale he was?" Tom asked. "I wonder what has happened to him."

"I'm sorry if he's hurt," returned Frank. "However, 'twas a glorious victory, old man, thanks to you. I must get home and tell the folks about it."

They separated, and Frank approached his handsome home with a light heart. As he was ascending the roadway leading up the bluff, a carriage attached to a spirited horse, sped toward him. It was the doctor's rig, and that individual stopped on seeing him.

"No cause for worry, now, Frank."



MEMBERS OF HIS ENTHUSIASTIC ADMIRERS

the doctor began. "He's conscious, and wants to see you—something on his mind. Don't let him talk too much."

Frank staggered back. "Doctor, what has happened?" he gasped.

"Why, haven't you heard? It appears Ned Burdett's boat drifted away last night and imprisoned him on Plum Island. He was keeping a lookout for passing craft, and early this afternoon spied a catboat making for the island. As the wind increased the boat acted queerly, and Ned soon made out that

headquarters?"

"Yes. What is it?"

"This is Alfred Whidby, 273 Leighton avenue."

"I know; but what is wrong now?"

"I telephoned you about the murder up here. Aren't you going to send some one to see about it?"

"That was only a few minutes ago, Mr. Whidby, and it is over two miles. Capt. Welsh has just left with Mr. Minard Hendricks, the famous New York detective, who happens to be in town."

"Ah, I see," said Whidby; "the time drags with me, you know. I am all alone."

"I understand, Good-by."

"Good-by."

The young man turned and walked round the bed for another look at Strong's face. Surely, he thought, that weird smile and the twinkle in the dead man's eyes were the most remarkable things ever connected with a murder case. He could not bear to look at the face, so he went into his own room. He wondered what had caused him to oversleep. He went to his bed and smelt the pillows to see if he could detect traces of chloroform. He had decided that he could not have been drugged, when the bell of a passing car caught his ear. He knew that the car had stopped in front of the house by the whirring, chromatic sound as it started on again. Then he heard steps on the veranda and went to the door.

CHAPTER II.

It was Capt. Welsh, the chief of police, and Mr. Minard Hendricks, the detective from New York. The latter scarcely nodded when he was introduced to Whidby. His sharp, gray eyes, under massive, shaggy brows, rested on the key which he had just heard Whidby turn in the lock.

"Has no one been out at this door this morning?" he asked, abruptly.

"No," stammered Whidby—"yes; that is, I came to answer the ring of a newsboy a moment ago."

"And you locked the door after he left?"

"Yes."

"Why did you do it?" The detective's eyes were roving about the veranda, hall and yard, but his tone sounded sharp and to the point. Whidby felt that he was waiting for a reply.

"I don't know," replied the young man, helplessly. "I suppose I was excited, and it seemed to me that it would be best to keep curious people out till you came."

"Certainly," replied Capt. Welsh; but the detective went on with a frown:

"Was the door unlocked when you opened it for the newsboy?"

"I—I'm afraid I can't remember," answered Whidby.

"That is unfortunate," said Hendricks. "Where is the body?"

"This way," replied Whidby. "The second door on the right."

The detective opened the door, and the others followed him to the bed. He looked long and silently at the face of the dead man; then he said: "Has anyone touched this sheet since you discovered the murder?"

"I drew it down to see where he was wounded. I had thought—"

"No matter," replied the detective, and he lifted the sheet and examined the gash. Then he replaced it carefully, and asked: "How was the sheet arranged when you found him?"

"Just as it is now, I think," said Whidby.

FOther Large Invoice Just
ceived and Prices Lower
Than Ever.

Patterns From 2 Per Roll
Upwards.

HINMAN'S.

"Just as if the murderer had read it with both hands, one on each side, as you did."

"Stand where you are," Hendricks sharply ordered. He raised the window shade, went down on his hands and knees, and made a minute examination of the carpet. Then he rose and surveyed the room. "Where did you sleep?" he asked.

Whidby pointed to the portiere. "In that room."

The detective drew the heavy curtains aside.

"You came through here this morning?" he asked.

"Yes."

Hendricks looked at Whidby's bed.

"Slept later than usual this morning, is it?" he asked.

"Yes; I don't know what was the matter with me. I felt heavy-headed and dizzy when I awoke."

Capt. Welsh nodded knowingly, but said nothing.

"You telephoned as soon as you discovered the body?" Hendricks went on.

"Yes."

"Where do you get your meals?"

"Here, usually; but today the cook left away on leave of absence. Uncle and I were going over to the Randolph, the only restaurant on the corner, for our meals when she returned."

"Have you eaten anything this morning?"

"No."

"Well, you'd better go; we'll look after everything and telephone the coroner."

"All right," replied Whidby. He turned to the washstand and filled a brassia from a pitcher of water. "In such excitement I forgot to wash my face and hands."

"Stop!" cried Hendricks, and he caught Whidby's arm as his hands were almost in the water. "Pardon me, but you've stained your fingers somehow."

The young man stared at his right hand in surprise. There was a faint red nudge on the thumb and fingers.

"Why," he said, "I don't see how it could have got there, unless—I wonder if—"

Whidby turned quickly into the other room and bent over Strong's bed. "Ah!" he cried, to the others.

"See! I must have got it from the corner of the sheet when I put it back; you see there is blood on the under side."

The detective had followed Whidby no further than the portiere, where he stood indifferently watching the young man's movements.

"Yes, from the sheet or this curtain," he replied, pointing to an almost invisible spot of blood on the portiere.

"Then the fellow must have been in my room, too," said Whidby, wonderingly.

"And just after the deed was done," Hendricks remarked.

The young man stared at the detective curiously as he returned to the washstand and took off his coat.

"Look," he cried to him, "here is some of it on my cuff."

"I noticed that," replied the detective. "It is a drop of blood. Perhaps you had better detach the cuff and give it to me. You did not sleep in that shirt?"

(To be continued.)

For Sale.

Cedar Shingles and Hemlock Plank.
H. STEVENS LUMBER CO.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
CARL W. ENRIKSS, Plaintiff,
FRANCIS E. FULLER and
ANNA E. FULLER, his wife, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and order of sale rendered in the above entitled action, at a general term of the said court, held at the City of Rhineland, Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 15th day of April, 1924, I shall expose for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Rhineland, Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1924, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all of the hereinafter described real estate, directed by said judgment to be sold, to satisfy the amount adjudged to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, to-wit:

Lot No. Four (4), in Block No. Twenty-six (26), in the village, town and city of Rhineland, Oneida County, Wisconsin.

Dated April 16, A. D. 1924.

W. T. STEVENS, Sheriff of Oneida County, Wisconsin.
Nash & Nash, Plaintiff's Att'y.
Madison, Wis.

Mortgage Sale.

Default has been made in the payment of two hundred and seventy-eight and 25/100 dollars, and to be due at the date of this notice, a principal and interest, upon a certain mortgage executed on the 5th day of June, 1923, by George L. Olson and Ida Augusta Olson, his wife, mortgagors, to S. H. Allen, executor of the estate of W. James, deceased, mortgagee, which said mortgage contains a power of sale, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 25th day of June, 1923, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., in volume 1 of Mortgages, on page 222, and no action at law or equity having been commenced to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale having become operative by reason of said default.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the land and premises therein described as follows, to-wit: Lots number ten (10) and eleven (11) in Block number six (6) of Town and Range 12 North and Range 12 East, in the City of Rhineland, in Oneida County, Wisconsin, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, by the Sheriff of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on the 25th day of July, 1924, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Rhineland in said county, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage as aforesaid, with solicitors fees and costs of sale.

S. H. ALLEN, executor of the estate of W. James, deceased, mortgagee.
Dated May 12, 1924.

CASTORIA.

Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R-I-A.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assisting the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Signature of Dr. J. C. WELLS

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of
Dr. J. C. Wells
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses, 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R-I-A.

Why
Is It?
That if you
place an Ad
in
The
New
North

it will bring
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